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of the inferior maxilla. He objects to the mandibular goniometer of Broca, so long used in craniometry, and discredits the results obtained with it for reasons which he details at length. He concludes his remarks on the goniometer with the following words:

While the angle of inclination of two surfaces of a body cannot be measured, directly, more simply and better than by means of a so-called hinged-plate, the fundamental principle of Broca's mandibular goniometer must be declared faultless, *per se*. If the symphysis line of the inferior maxilla was the line of a level surface, the place of Broca's instrument could not be supplied by a better one. Criticism is not directed against Broca's goniometer as a technical instrument, but against the demands which this instrument is not able to satisfy. For how could we expect to define, by means of a flat hinged-plate, the angle of inclination of the symphysis line which terminates between the projections of the adjoining alveolar walls of the median incisors in a sulcus more or less deep, which besides is overtopped by the projecting teeth.

As a substitute for Broca's instrument Dr. v. Török offers an invention of his own made of metal, which he calls the gnathometer. This is, as the inventor admits, but a modification of the mandibular goniometer. It differs from the latter chiefly in having an opening in the middle of the hinged-plate wide enough to prevent contact of the plate with the teeth or alveolae and having in the center of this opening a sliding thin-edged staff, which may be made to lie accurately on the median line of the mandible at the symphysis. The gnathometer is illustrated by two plates.

Revue d'Anthropologie, Jan. 15, 1888.—La couleur des yeux et des cheveux en Danemarck. Par MM. Soren Hansen et Topinard.

To those, and we believe they are many, in whose minds the idea of a flaxen-haired man is generally associated with the word Dane the result of Mr. Soren Hansen's investigations will be a surprise. He has examined two thousand men of about twenty years of age, all native Danes and inhabitants of the southern and eastern parts of the peninsular of Jutland, and recorded in each case the color of the hair and eyes. Of this number but one-sixth (333) had yellow hair and nearly as many (306) had dark brown hair. The red-haired men numbered less than one-twentieth (94). The prevailing type,

represented by 1070 individuals, was one with blue eyes and light brown or chestnut hair. Although dark-haired men were common there were but 65 persons found who had dark eyes.

L'Homme, Nov. 10, 1887.—De la longueur comparée des deux premiers orteils dans les races mongoles. Par le Dr. E. Maurel, médecin principal de la marine.

As the result of some anthropometrical investigations, not very extensive, made in Cambodia in 1885, the author arrives at the conclusion that while in most races the first toe is usually longer than the second, in the mongoloid races the second toe is often longer than the first; so often that this peculiarity may be relied upon as a race characteristic which may assist in elucidating the most obscure point concerning the population of Cambodia, namely, its origin.

Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de la Société de biologie, August 5, 1887.—La droiterie et la gaucherie sont-elles fonctions de l'éducation ou de l'hérédité. Par le Dr. V. Galippe.

The author of this essay endeavors to show that dextral preëminence in man depends on heredity and not on education. His original contributions to the study of this subject consist in observations on the teeth and jaws. He gives an extensive list of anomalies, disorders, etc., in these parts. We quote the following passages from his concluding remarks:

“While we have seen the right-handed with more voluminous and denser teeth on the right than on the left, with more carious teeth on the left than on the right, with more anomalies on the left than on the right, we observe the contrary with the left-handed, in whom the right side is the inferior one.

“From other points of view the left-handed are peculiar and removed more or less from the generality of mankind to enter that interesting class named by Morel and Magnan, *the degenerate*.”

* * * “Among criminals we find three times more of the left-handed than in those who have committed no crime or misdemeanor.

“This proportion is quadrupled in females.” * * *

“The conclusions which can be drawn from these documents are that one is *not left-handed with impunity*. Therefore I cannot agree